

Table 3.3 Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer 2006, covering major exporters

Country and source(s) available	Total points (25 points max.)	Timeliness (2 points max.)	Access (2 points max.)	Clarity (5 points max.)	Comprehensiveness (6 points max.)	Information on deliveries (4 points max.)	Information on licences granted (4 points max.)	Information on licences refused (2 points max.)
Australia ¹ E (01-02) C	14.5	0.5	2	2.5	5.5	4	0	0
Austria C	9.5	0	1.5	2.5	3.5	2	0	0
Belgium ² C	9	0	1.5	2.5	3	2	0	0
Brazil C	10	0	1.5	2.5	4	2	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada ¹ E (02) C	16.5	0.5	2	4	6	4	0	0
China ³ C	10.5	0	1.5	2.5	2.5	4	0	0
Czech Republic E (04) C	16	1	2	3	5	3	2	0
Croatia C	10	0	1.5	2.5	4	2	0	0
Finland E (03) C	16	1	2	3	6	2	2	0
France ⁴ E (04) C	16.5	1	2	3.5	6	4	0	0
Germany ⁵ E (04) C	19	1	2	3.5	6	2	4	0.5
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy E (04) C	17	2	2	3	5	3	2	0
Japan C	11	0	1.5	2.5	5	2	0	0
Mexico C	9	0	1.5	2.5	3	2	0	0
North Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway E (04) C	15	2	2	3	6	2	0	0
Pakistan ³ C	11	0	1.5	2.5	3	4	0	0
Portugal E (03) C	11	0.5	2	2.5	4	2	0	0
Romania E (02)	4.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1	1	0	0
Russian Federation C	7.5	0	1.5	2.5	1.5	2	0	0
Singapore ³ C	9.5	0	1.5	2.5	1.5	4	0	0
South Africa E (00-02)	1.5	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Korea C	10	0	1.5	2.5	4	2	0	0
Spain ⁶ E (04) C	16	1	2	3.5	6	2.5	1	0
Sweden E (04) C	15	2	2	3	6	2	0	0
Switzerland E (04) C	14	1.5	2	3	5	2	0	0.5
Turkey C	10.5	0	1.5	2.5	4.5	2	0	0
UK ⁷ E (04) C	15	2	2	3	6	2	0	0
US ⁸ E (04) C	20.5	2	2	3.5	5	4	4	0

E = Export report with year of reporting.

C = Customs data.

Scoring system

(a) *Timeliness (2 points total, score based on national arms export reports data only)*: A report has been published within the last 24 months (up to 31 January 2006) (0.5 points); information is available in a timely fashion (1 point if within 6 months of the end of the year in question, 0.5 if within a year).

(b) *Access (2 points total)*: Information is: available on Internet through UN Comtrade (1 point); available in a UN language (0.5 points); free of charge (0.5 points).

(c) *Clarity (5 points total)*: The reporting includes source information (1 point); small arms and light weapons distinguishable from other types of weapons (1 point); small arms and light weapons ammunition distinguishable from other types of ammunition (1 point); detailed weapons description included (1 point); reporting includes information on types of end-users (military, police, other security forces, civilians, civilian retailers) (1 point).

(d) *Comprehensiveness (6 points total)*: The reporting covers: government-sourced as well as industry-sourced transactions (1 point); civilian and military small arms and light weapons (2 points); information on small arms and light weapons parts (1 point); information on small arms and light weapons ammunition (1 point); summaries of export laws and regulations, and international commitments (1 point).

(e) *Information on deliveries (4 points total)*: Data disaggregated by weapons type (value of weapons shipped [1 point], quantity of weapons shipped [1 point]), and by country and weapons type (value of weapons shipped [1 point], quantity of weapons shipped [1 point]).

(f) *Information on licences granted (4 points total)*: Data disaggregated by weapons type (value of weapons licensed [1 point], quantity of weapons licensed [1 point]), and by country and weapons type (value of weapons licensed [1 point], quantity of weapons licensed [1 point]).

(g) *Information on licences refused (2 points total)*: Data disaggregated by weapons type (value of licence refused [0.5 points], quantity of weapons under refused licence [0.5 points]), and by country and weapons type (value of licence refused [0.5 points], quantity of weapons under refused licence [0.5 points]).

Note 1: The Barometer is based on each country's most recent arms exports that were publicly available as of March 2006 and/or on 2003 customs data from UN Comtrade.

Note 2: Under (d), (e), and (f), no points are granted for number of shipments or number of licences granted or denied, as such figures give little information about the magnitude of the trade. The data is disaggregated by weapons type if the share of small arms and light weapons in the country's total arms trade is delineated (x per cent of the total value of the arms exports consisted of small arms and light weapons; x number of small arms and light weapons were exported in total). The data is disaggregated both by country and by weapons type if there is information on the types of weapons that are transferred to individual recipient states (x numbers/x USD worth of small arms was delivered to country y).

Note 3: Under (d), (e), and (f), 'weapons type' means broader weapons categories (that is, 'small arms' as opposed to 'armoured vehicles' or 'air-to-air missiles'), not specific weapons descriptions ('assault rifles' as opposed to 'hunting rifles').

Note 4: The fact that the Barometer is based on two sources—customs data (as reported to UN Comtrade) and national arms export reports—works to the advantage of states that publish data in both forms, since what they do not provide in one form of reporting they might provide in the other. Points achieved from each source of the two sources are added up. However, points are obviously not counted twice (e.g. if a country provides both customs data and export reports in a UN language, it gets 1 point for this under access, not more).

Note 5: The scores of the 2005 and 2006 Barometers are not comparable, due to changes in the scoring system between the two years.

1 Australia and Canada receive full score on deliveries, as they are among the few countries that provide information to UN Comtrade on numbers of small arms transferred in most categories (Australia: except parts/accessories of revolvers/pistols, shotgun barrels, and parts/accessories of sporting/hunting weapons; Canada: except parts/accessories of revolvers/pistols, shotgun barrels, parts/accessories of sporting/hunting weapons, and ammunition).

2 Belgium has not published any national arms export report since 2002 because export control was regionalized in September 2003 (for details, see Wallonia, 2004, pp. 3–12). This means that each Belgian region in principle reports separately on its arms exports, but so far practice in this respect has been sketchy at best (for further details, see Box 3.3). The score is therefore based on customs data submissions only.

3 China, Pakistan, and Singapore all receive full score on deliveries, as they are among the few countries that provide information to UN Comtrade on numbers of small arms transferred. This makes their total scores larger than would otherwise be warranted.

4 France receives full score on deliveries, although it should be stressed that deliveries of quantities (as opposed to values) are provided for a four-year period, rather than yearly (France, 2005, p. 67). France gives details of orders [*'prises de commande'*], which are defined as 'contracts signed and entered into force through a first down-payment during the year under consideration' (France, 2005, p. 54, authors' translation). Orders are not equivalent to licences, and therefore no points are given in the columns pertaining to licences granted and denied.

5 Germany provides more detailed information on licences granted and denied for main trading partners and so-called 'third countries', i.e. countries outside the circle of the EU, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), and NATO-equivalent countries (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and Switzerland). It has been awarded full points on the relevant criteria nevertheless.

6 Spain makes public its report on small arms and light weapons exports to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) as an annex to its arms export report. The report contains information both on licences granted (volumes by country and weapons type) and on actual deliveries (also volumes by country and weapons type). It covers only the OSCE states, and hence a very limited number of transactions. Spain is hence granted only part of the points on licences and deliveries. Other states make their OSCE reports public, but separately from the arms export reports. These are therefore not taken into account in the Barometer.

7 The score takes into account the UK practice of reporting on export licences on a quarterly basis.

8 The United States receives full score on deliveries, as it is among the few countries that provide information to UN Comtrade on numbers of small arms transferred in all categories except parts/accessories of revolvers/pistols, parts/accessories of sporting/hunting weapons, and sometimes small arms ammunition.

Sources: Australia (2003); Canada (2003); Czech Republic (2005); Finland (2004); France (2005); Germany (2005); Italy (2005); NISAT (2006); Norway (2005); Portugal (2005); Romania (2004); South Africa (2003); Spain (2005); Sweden (2005); Switzerland (2005); UK (2005); US (2005); UN Comtrade (2006)